

PROOF

STATE OF IOWA

Senate Journal

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 2022

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JOURNAL OF THE SENATE

THIRD CALENDAR DAY
THIRD SESSION DAY

Senate Chamber
Des Moines, Iowa, Wednesday, January 12, 2022

The Senate met in regular session at 9:03 a.m., President Chapman presiding.

Prayer was offered by the Honorable Zach Wahls, member of the Senate from Johnson County, Coralville, Iowa.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Senate Page Thomas Knudsen.

The Journal of Tuesday, January 11, 2022, was approved.

COMMITTEE FROM THE HOUSE

A committee from the House appeared and announced that the House was ready to receive the Senate in joint convention.

The Senate stood at ease at 9:07 am. until the fall of the gavel for the purpose of party caucuses.

The Senate resumed session at 9:51 a.m., President Chapman presiding.

In accordance with [House Concurrent Resolution 102](#), the Senate proceeded to the House chamber led by the Senate President and the Secretary of the Senate.

JOINT CONVENTION

In accordance with law and [House Concurrent Resolution 102](#), duly adopted, the joint convention was called to order at 9:59 a.m., President Chapman presiding.

Senator Whitver moved that the roll call be dispensed with and that the President of the joint convention be authorized to declare a quorum present, which motion prevailed by a voice vote.

President Chapman declared a quorum present and the joint convention duly organized.

Senator Whitver moved that a committee of four, two members from the Senate and two members from the House, be appointed to escort Governor Kim Reynolds to the Condition of the Iowa Judiciary Message.

The motion prevailed by a voice vote and the Chair announced the appointment of Senators J. Smith and Williams on the part of the Senate, and Representatives Bloomingdale and Hansen on the part of the House.

Senator Whitver moved that a committee of four, two members from the Senate and two members from the House, be appointed to notify Chief Justice Christensen that the joint convention was ready to receive her.

The motion prevailed by a voice vote and the Chair announced the appointment of Senators Boulton and Garrett on the part of the Senate, and Representatives Wolfe and Worthan on the part of the House.

The Justices of the Supreme Court, the Chief Judge and the Judges of the Court of Appeals were escorted into the House chamber.

The family of Chief Justice Susan Christensen was escorted to their seats.

Lieutenant Governor Adam Gregg was escorted into the House chamber.

Governor Kim Reynolds was escorted into the House chamber.

The committee waited upon Chief Justice Susan Christensen and escorted her to the Speaker's station.

President Chapman then presented Chief Justice Susan Christensen who delivered the following Condition of the Judiciary Message:

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the General Assembly, Governor Reynolds, Lt. Governor Gregg, state officials, colleagues, family, friends and all Iowans who are, once again, watching remotely or here in person.

Thank you for the opportunity to address this joint convention of the 89th General Assembly on the condition of the judiciary.

As introduced, I am Suzy Christensen. I continue to live in Harlan with my husband of 40 years, Jay. He is with me today as well as four of our five children and a couple of our grandchildren.

Last year, I gave my first condition of the judiciary. Not only did I mix up naming the two guys behind me...but much to my family's amusement, I messed up naming my own grandchildren. I would like to stop their ruthless teasing and fix that monumental boo boo right now: Logan, Karsyn, Connor, Emily, Jack, Levi (last year's forgotten child) and our newest addition, Grayson.

Emily Dickinson wrote, "HOPE is the thing with feathers." It's like a feathered bird forever perched in the soul of every human. You may remember that I started and ended last year's speech on the theme of HOPE. At that point, we were not yet one year into this pandemic. Emotions were swirling in every direction—frustration, anger and a paralyzing fear just to name a few. We were learning to adapt to unprecedented circumstances, and my intent was to send a positive message—to let the people of Iowa know that the judiciary did not succumb to COVID-19 and we remained open for business to ensure continued access to justice.

This year, I'd like to make PEACE the theme of my Condition of the Judiciary. It's been said that PEACE does not mean to be in a place where there is no noise, trouble or hard work. No. Peace means to be in the midst of those things and still be calm in your heart.

While leading the judiciary during a pandemic that is now entering its third year, acquiring a sense of peace has been absolutely critical for me. I'd like to share with you a story about finding peace amongst the noise, trouble and hard work that comes along with life's challenges.

I've told this story in only a couple quaint settings as a way of showing the importance of stick-to-itiveness. But it seems appropriate today for a larger audience because of the pandemic times we're experiencing and the temptation to say, "I don't want to do this anymore" when there is very important work yet to be done.

As you may know, my oldest son, Nic was diagnosed with cerebral palsy at the age of two. During adolescence, Nic's heart was full of wishes, but hands down—number one was to drive a car. Like every other kid.

So we signed him up for regular driver's ed and took him to Omaha for a special driver's ed that would help him learn to drive with hand controls. On July 13, 1998—his 16th birthday—I took him to a driver's license station outside Shelby County because our hometown office wasn't open for licensing that day. We took a number and waited. And waited. And waited...while other people came and went. I started to smell a rat. I went to the front desk and asked, "Is there a problem?" at which time I learned they were waiting for someone to take Nic for a test drive. I called ahead of time and was told he wouldn't have to drive. And we didn't have his car with hand controls. I whispered so Nic wouldn't hear, "May I see your supervisor?" I went into her office alone and asked why she was requiring Nic to drive. She said, "Because we can all see he's handicapped." I knew at that moment I wanted to pounce...like a lawyer. But I was there as Nic's mom. I put on my sunglasses, to hide my tears, and walked out of her office. I headed over to Nic and said, "Come on bud." He said, with his chin quivering, "Am I not getting my license today?" "No buddy, not today."

It was a painfully quiet ride on the way home. Neither one of us said a word. I knew what just happened was BIG and we needed to talk about it. So I pulled over. "Nic, are you okay with what happened back there?" He slowly shook his head no. I told him that if he was my client, I would have said more, but I didn't want to embarrass him. Nic said, "I like it when you fight for me." Okay. I was just hired. And this was the legal advice I gave my new client:

If something like this ever happens to you again, I want you to:

- (1) Say "That's not fair." Everyone knows what that means.
- (2) Ask the person, "What's your name?"
- (3) Call me.

Although Nic was very aware of his own diagnosis, cerebral palsy was not something our family ever talked about. It was just a normal part of our lives. But I decided to ask him something I never dared ask before. "Nic, what is the hardest part about having CP?" I made a conscientious effort to keep my mouth shut, to not answer for him. He looked straight ahead and pondered, for maybe 4 45 or 60 seconds. That's a really, really long time when you're waiting for an answer.

During that pause, my mind raced...what will he say? Maybe that he can't walk independently? Or that he talks different than everyone else? Or how about having the driver's license lady literally crush his dream right before his eyes? He finally turned to me and said, "I can't think of anything."

He couldn't think of one thing that's hard about having CP. And I was ready to fill his head with a bunch of negative things. Up to that day, we tackled one day at a time. Some of those days were unremarkable, others were a nightmare like the day he turned 16 years old. But Nic's response, "I can't think of anything" gave me a sudden and palpable sense of PEACE amidst a storm that continues to rage even today. If I ever had a doubt before—and I had many—for the first time, I truly believed, "We are going to get through this, Nic."

You might wonder what my story about Nic has to do with the Condition of the Judiciary. Today, as I look in the judicial branch's 2021 rear view mirror, I sense a similar feeling of PEACE in the midst of ongoing challenges.

COVID has had an abrupt and brutal impact on the judiciary. Last year, we spent most of the year trying to figure out new ways to perform basic fundamental tasks in our quest to provide Iowan's access to justice. Another year has now passed. What's different? Not only did everyone in the judicial branch get really good at handling the daily challenges that once nearly threw us under the bus, but we got stronger. We got better. And you can feel it. We are not on auto pilot, but there is certainly a sense of calmness, a sense of peace.

Each and every one of our judicial branch members has been a profile of what it takes to work effectively in a crisis and move us to this profound sense of peace within our branch. A sense of, “We can get through anything” even in the midst of this COVID storm that continues to rage.

We were also able to accomplish many great things this past year because you, our legislature, provided us with a steadier platform on which to base Iowa’s administration of justice by increasing our funding. On behalf of the entire judiciary, thank you.

Here are just a few highlights of the 2021 judicial branch accomplishments as the pandemic continued to swirl around most every aspect of our lives. These accomplishments helped to ensure all Iowans would have continued access to our judicial branch. A more detailed summary can be found in our Annual Report which was released just today.

You may recall that last year I talked about a distributive work pilot program coming out of the 1st and 4th judicial districts where work from one busier county is shared with judicial branch employees in a less busy county in the same district. Like I said then, for one county to be able to assist another county in need within the same district keeps each county relevant—no matter the size. We expanded those pilots and today, I am excited to report that all eight judicial districts have either begun distributive work processing or are in the final stages of implementing such a plan.

Something else that has had uniform application across the state involves much needed improvements in our courtrooms. When I was a trial judge, one of 6 the most common complaints made by jurors in virtually every trial was that they could not hear well in the courtroom. They had trouble hearing witnesses testify or lawyers make their closing arguments. The problem wasn’t their hearing—it had to do with poor acoustics in big, old courtrooms. It is incredibly concerning if a juror cannot hear every word uttered during a trial.

Something pretty cool happened to address that problem. Through the use of Iowa CARES funding, new technology was installed in nearly every courthouse across the state. This technology does more than allow us to hold virtual hearings with video-conferencing. One of the bells that came with this new technology is a sound system and strategically placed microphones which enhance the ability for jurors to hear clearly. One of the whistles that came along is an evidence presentation capability which allows jurors to clearly view exhibits rather than having hard copies passed through the jury box. The benefits of this technology made available with CARES funding will be utilized by every county and certainly last years beyond COVID.

During the last Condition of the Judiciary, I detailed the steps the judicial branch has taken to ensure that all persons are treated equally before the law. I also assured you that the judicial branch would remain steadfast in its commitment in identifying and implementing tools that will assist us in becoming better public servants. In 2021, that monumental journey continued.

All Iowans should be proud that the judicial branch is taking active steps to become a leader when it comes to research and education on issues related to procedural fairness and access to justice. Given the educational investments we’ve already made, the judicial branch is well-positioned to continue our role as a leader in the area of educating judges and court personnel.

Of course, leadership requires making sober assessments concerning what needs are not being met. In 2021, we recognized that in order for us to continue to properly serve the people of this great state, we need to develop a more comprehensive educational curriculum for judges and judicial branch employees. These educational opportunities would embrace a full range of adult learning. Issues related to race and disproportionality will remain critical components of our educational curriculum.

Simply put, expanding the range of educational opportunities for judicial officers and judicial branch staff will help enable the judicial branch to achieve our mission of administering justice under the law equally to all people, whether you live in Polk County or Page County.

Starting in July, and for the first time since becoming chief, I began traveling to our eight judicial districts. I wanted to personally listen to the many voices of our legal profession in this great state. I asked local lawyers and judges, "What are we doing well? What could we do better? What should I take back to Des Moines?" My sojourn took me to Dubuque, Mason City, Sioux City, Council Bluffs, Des Moines, Indianola, Cedar Rapids, Davenport, Ottumwa, Fairfield and Oskaloosa.

Speaking of Oskaloosa, Justice Waterman, Justice Oxley and I were invited to attend the Mahaska County Bar's weekly lunch. With the exception of Thanksgiving, they have been meeting for lunch every single Thursday...since well before FDR was President of the United States. Garold Heslinga has been a card-carrying member of the Mahaska County Bar since 1948. Interesting little fact for legal nerds like myself...Mr. Heslinga was the prevailing attorney in the spring-gun case of *Katko v. Briney*...a staple of most every law school tort class.

Each and every town or city I visited was deeply committed to honoring the legal profession and proud to show off their stomping grounds. What I learned through these visits will equip me with a deeper understanding of what Iowan's from every corner of our state need from the judiciary to ensure access to justice.

One of the reasons I wanted to get out to the districts was because the judicial branch was beginning to plan for a post COVID-19 world. We reviewed about 30 formal COVID orders entered by our court and considered the numerous informal policies and practices that had popped up across the state. Did it make sense to simply unwind our orders in an effort to get back to normal? Maybe not. Some of the emergency changes ended up being really good changes that might not have ever happened if the pandemic hadn't forced our hand.

In an effort to evaluate what changes were made in the prior year, the Lessons Learned Task Force was established by the supreme court. I fondly refer to this as the Lemonade Task Force. The task force was made up of representatives such as court reporters, district court and state court administration, trial court and appellate judges, clerks of court, and attorneys in private practice as well as county attorneys and the state public defender's office. They were tasked with reviewing all of the supervisory orders and making recommendations to the supreme court on rules, policies or practices that should be retained, modified or stopped.

The task force submitted its recommendations to the supreme court. After careful review of the task force's recommendations, public comments and considering the current status of the pandemic, on December 6th we entered one COVID order to replace all of the earlier orders.

This omnibus order recognizes the court system is 100 percent fully operational, but we are continuing some practices adopted on an emergency basis when the pandemic started. These practices not only keep court proceedings moving along but allow people to participate in a meaningful way without jeopardizing health or conflicting with work schedules.

Here are a few examples of what's included in the court's December 6th omnibus order which balances the need for efficiency with the value of doing business in person:

In criminal cases, the defendant does not have to appear at certain pretrial proceedings or depositions, and sentencing can go forward with parties appearing by remote video technology. Juvenile courts may conduct proceedings such as child in need of assistance and termination of parental rights by videoconference. In family law matters, courts may conduct divorce or custody trials by videoconference as needed.

It is clear from a review of the lemonade task force's recommendations that there was a heavy reliance on the significant work being done by the criminal rules committee already in place pre-pandemic. This month the court is also approving and sending to Legislative Council a comprehensive revision of the rules governing all criminal cases in Iowa. Since the current rules came into effect nearly 44 years ago, they have undergone piecemeal amendments but no comprehensive review. In the words of Justice Mansfield who chaired the task force reviewing our criminal rules, this piecemeal approach resulted in our rules becoming somewhat "wordy, out of date and hodge-podgy."

The comprehensive revision is the work product of a task force made up of prosecutors, judges, and defense lawyers from around the state as well as representation from Drake and Iowa law schools.

The proposed rules are streamlined and fill in some gaps where the old rules didn't reflect what is actually being done in court. A few substantive changes are recommended by the committee, but only where there was consensus between prosecution and defense that the change would be an improvement. Many of those substantive changes are the result of lessons learned during COVID and would make permanent some of the language included in the criminal portion of our December 6th supervisory order.

Right about the time our criminal rules task force began winding down its four-year project, we threw other court rules into the hopper for review. In particular, Justice Oxley is chairing a task force charged with reviewing our rules of appellate procedure, and Justice Waterman is chairing a task force charged with reviewing our rules of evidence. I look forward to updating you on the work of those newer task forces when their reviews are completed.

You may remember last year, I announced that juvenile justice is my priority as chief. In particular, I am committed to ensuring that Iowa stands out among all the other states in implementing Family First, a federal funding bill based on the belief that kids do best with their families. I am so thrilled to stand up here today and say...we can start to check that box off.

The 4 Questions, 7 Judges program catapulted from pilot status to statewide implementation based on its proven effectiveness at cutting removals by nearly half. There is now talk about asking specific questions not only at the time of removal but at two other critical points in a child welfare case: (1) after a child is actually removed; and (2) once the family is reunited. An example of what kind of question could be asked at those critical stages came from one of our outstanding colleagues, the late Judge Colin Witt. In his courtroom, Judge Witt began asking, "Why can't this child go home today?" The Witt Question has begun to spread across the state...perhaps it will become a pilot program of its own?

We're not the only ones impressed by the 4 Questions program. Street Roots is an Oregon publication dedicated to the topic of homelessness and extreme poverty. About two months ago, an article was published called "Foster Care Shuffle." The focus of this article was Iowa's 4 Questions, 7 Judges program because it was showing evidence of success in reducing the number of moves for kids in foster care. Other states were encouraged to replicate Iowa's program. And apparently that's happening, because we continue to field calls from other states who are attempting to adopt a similar program.

And the judicial branch isn't alone in its mission to keep Iowa's children in the home, with family, whenever it can be done safely. As a part of Family First implementation, the department of human services took the lead on a review of Iowa's juvenile justice legislation found in Iowa Code Chapter 232 and proposing code changes to comply with Family First requirements. I thank DHS for beginning this conversation and I assure you that the Judicial Branch is committed to working with all stakeholders to implement Family First.

I'd like to end my speech by sharing with you something truly exciting that will be happening in the not so distant future. I think it's going to have a profound impact on Iowa's entire juvenile justice system.

In Iowa, our juvenile justice system is made up of two different kinds of judicial proceedings for children. In child welfare cases, it is the court's job to protect the child from the actions of someone else, sadly—that is usually a close family member. You may have heard of a CINA proceeding which is short for Child in Need of Assistance. In those cases, the court relies heavily on the expertise and attention of the Department of Human Services in trying to keep kids in their family home or reunite the family after they have been provided rehabilitative services.

A second kind of juvenile proceeding involves delinquency cases. In those cases, it is the court's job to protect society from the criminal acts of a child. In those types of cases, the court relies heavily on the expertise and attention of juvenile court probation officers in supervising the child and providing rehabilitative services.

Oftentimes, children are living in both of those worlds—CINA and delinquency—where the child's parents cannot provide a safe home and the child has acted out in a way that has resulted in criminal charges being filed.

It has been almost 30 years since Iowa's juvenile justice system has had a comprehensive, holistic review. Unlike nearly every other state, our juvenile justice system is decentralized with its services, governance, funding and data collection divided among four different entities: (1) the judicial branch; (2) the department of human services; (3) the department of human rights; and (4) the department of public health.

In the past few years, stakeholders implemented various programs intended to improve the juvenile justice system from their perspective. While well intentioned, those individualized improvements oftentimes have unintended ripples throughout the system.

The Iowa Supreme Court recently established a Juvenile Justice Task Force to review the continuum of care in our juvenile justice system and make recommendations to improve services, governance, funding and data collection as well as address the system's racial and gender disparities. Task force members are made up all kinds of experts in the juvenile justice world such as service providers, law enforcement, judges, juvenile court officers, county attorneys, public defenders, private attorneys, youth and family members as well as the four state entities I mentioned earlier. Knowing that the recommendations may very well include revisions to our current laws, we are honored to have legislators on our task force as well. Thank you, Senator Cournoyer, Senator Ragan, Representative Mohr and Representative Wessel-Kroeschell for agreeing to serve on this very important task force. The work of this task force could not be completed without staff support which is being provided by Creighton, Drake and Iowa law schools.

It is our plan to release a task force report in November of this year, so stay tuned...I'm sure it will be mentioned in next year's Condition of the Judiciary.

I promised this was the end of my speech—sharing the exciting news about the newly formed Juvenile Justice Task Force. But I'd like to add a P.S. Remember Shawn and his journey through family treatment court? In preparation for today's speech, of course I had to check in with him. I learned that he is in the process of buying his first home ever. And of course I asked him, how many days of sobriety? As of today, that number is 1,396 (4 months shy of 4 years). Shawn and his son, Rylan, are here today with Shawn's twin brother, Jason. Once again, thank you, Shawn, for allowing me to share your story of HOPE and how Iowa's judicial branch provided a path for your enduring sobriety.

In closing, I want to thank my colleagues for their commitment to our work and to the legislature for its support of our work and for giving me this opportunity to speak with you today.

As chief, I look forward to providing Iowans with a sense of PEACE that we've got this. The judicial branch will continue to block out all the noise brought on by the pandemic and stay laser focused on our steadfast commitment to ensure that each and every Iowan has meaningful access to justice.

Chief Justice Susan Christensen was escorted from the House chamber by the committee previously appointed.

Governor Kim Reynolds was escorted from the House chamber by the committee previously appointed.

Representative Windschitl moved that the joint convention be dissolved, which motion prevailed by a voice vote.

The Senate returned to the Senate chamber.

ADJOURNMENT

On motion of Senator Whitver, the Senate adjourned at 10:46 a.m. until 9:00 a.m., Thursday, January 13, 2022.

APPENDIX

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED

The following communications were received in the office of the Secretary of the Senate and placed on file in the Legislative Services Agency:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (INSURANCE DIVISION)

Financial Exploitation of Eligible Adults Report, pursuant to 2021 Iowa Acts, Chapter 137, section 12. Report received on January 12, 2022.

IOWA STUDENT LOAN LIQUIDITY CORPORATION

FY 2021 Annual Report, pursuant to Iowa Code section 7C.13(2). Report received on January 12, 2022.

DEPARTMENT VETERANS AFFAIRS

Veterans' Trust Fund Report, pursuant to Iowa Code section 35A.13. Report received on January 12, 2022.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE MEETINGS

GOVERNMENT OVERSIGHT

Convened: Wednesday, January 12, 2022, 2:00 p.m.

Members Present: Schultz, Chair; Williams, Vice Chair; Celsi, Ranking Member; and Petersen.

Members Absent: Lofgren (excused).

Committee Business: Organizational.

Adjourned: 2:05 p.m.

LABOR AND BUSINESS RELATIONS

Convened: Wednesday, January 12, 2022, 1:00 p.m.

Members Present: Dickey, Chair; Green, Vice Chair; Boulton, Ranking Member; Driscoll, Guth, Jochum, Rowley, Schultz, and T. Taylor.

Members Absent: Dotzler and J. Taylor (both excused).

Committee Business: Introductions and opening comments.

Adjourned: 1:10 p.m.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

Convened: Wednesday, January 12, 2022, 3:00 p.m.

Members Present: Sweeney, Chair; Driscoll, Vice Chair; Trone Garriott, Ranking Member; Boulton, Celsi, Cournoyer, Green, Rozenboom, Shipley, and Zumbach.

Members Absent: Hogg, Lykam, and J. Taylor (all excused).

Committee Business: Committee introductions. Committee session goals.

Adjourned: 3:15 p.m.

TRANSPORTATION

Convened: Wednesday, January 12, 2022, 2:30 p.m.

Members Present: Brown, Chair; Dickey, Vice Chair; Giddens, Ranking Member; Bisignano, Driscoll, Klimesh, Koelker, Rozenboom, Shipley, J. Smith, T. Taylor, and Zumbach.

Members Absent: Lykam (excused).

Committee Business: Introductions.

Adjourned: 2:35 p.m.

WAYS AND MEANS

Convened: Wednesday, January 12, 2022, 1:35 p.m.

Members Present: Dawson, Chair; Goodwin, Vice Chair; Jochum, Ranking Member; Bolcom, Brown, Dickey, Green, Petersen, Quirmbach, Schultz, Sinclair, R. Smith, Sweeney, T. Taylor, and Zaun.

Members Absent: Dotzler and J. Taylor (both excused).

Committee Business: Organization meeting.

Adjourned: 1:45 p.m.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

[Senate File 2012](#), by Nunn, Guth, Shipley, Green, Klimesh, Lofgren, Reichman, Sweeney, Zaun, and Costello, a bill for an act prohibiting the labor commissioner from implementing, enforcing, or conforming to certain federal occupational safety and health standards relating to COVID-19 and including effective date provisions.

Read first time under Rule 28 and referred to committee on **Labor and Business Relations**.

[Senate File 2013](#), by Petersen, Ragan, Mathis, Boulton, Lykam, Jochum, Celsi, J. Smith, Kinney, Dotzler, T. Taylor, Trone Garriott, Giddens, Quirmbach, Bolcom, and Wahls, a bill for an act relating to Medicaid coverage of maternity care including doula care.

Read first time under Rule 28 and referred to committee on **Human Resources**.

[Senate File 2014](#), by Garrett, a bill for an act relating to the membership of the district judicial nominating commissions.

Read first time under Rule 28 and referred to committee on **Judiciary**.

[Senate File 2015](#), by Brown, a bill for an act relating to cognitive screenings by audiologists and speech pathologists.

Read first time under Rule 28 and referred to committee on **State Government**.

[Senate File 2016](#), by Carlin, a bill for an act relating to continuity of care and nonmedical switching by health carriers, health benefit plans, and utilization review organizations, and including applicability provisions.

Read first time under Rule 28 and referred to committee on **Commerce**.

[Senate File 2017](#), by Jochum, Quirnbach, Giddens, Trone Garriott, Dotzler, J. Smith, Lykam, Boulton, Ragan, and Wahls, a bill for an act providing for the registration of eligible electors upon review of electronic records received from state agencies and including effective date provisions.

Read first time under Rule 28 and referred to committee on **State Government**.

[Senate File 2018](#), by Sinclair, a bill for an act relating to building design element regulation by governmental subdivisions, and including effective date provisions.

Read first time under Rule 28 and referred to committee on **Local Government**.

[Senate File 2019](#), by T. Taylor, a bill for an act relating to the construction and maintenance of walkways in railroad yards, and providing penalties.

Read first time under Rule 28 and referred to committee on **Transportation**.

STUDY BILLS RECEIVED

SSB 3001 **Transportation**

Relating to wrecked or salvage vehicles with cosmetic damage.

SSB 3002 **Education**

Relating to disbursements from the computer science professional development incentive fund and including applicability provisions.

SSB 3003 **Education**

Establishing the mental health professional loan repayment program within the college student aid commission.

SSB 3004 **Education**

Relating to limitations on the immunization of children for enrollment in any licensed child care center or elementary or secondary school in the state and including effective date provisions.

SSB 3005 **Education**

Relating to the administration of certain physical examinations and student health screenings by school districts.

SSB 3006 **State Government**

Relating to the practices of pharmacy and nursing and the administration of immunizations and vaccinations, and the licensure of nonresident pharmacies.

SSB 3007 **State Government**

Relating to authorized uses of interest earned on funds in the flood recovery fund and including effective date provisions.

SSB 3008 **State Government**

Relating to the membership, procedures, and functions of the Iowa council on homelessness.

SSB 3009 **State Government**

Relating to the comprehensive financial report of the state and including effective date provisions.

SSB 3010 **Judiciary**

Relating to antisemitism in the state of Iowa.

SSB 3011 **Judiciary**

Relating to penalties for the manufacture, delivery, or possession with the intent to manufacture or deliver heroin.

SSB 3012 **Judiciary**

Prohibiting the use of automated or remote systems for traffic law enforcement, including prohibiting the sharing of related information and requiring the removal of existing systems, and including effective date provisions.

SSB 3013 **Judiciary**

Relating to spousal privilege and confidential communication between spouses.

SSB 3014 **Judiciary**

Relating to wills, including witness requirements for the execution of a will and procedure for wills to be admitted into probate.

SSB 3015 **Judiciary**

Relating to documents that may be filed pro se by a defendant represented by counsel or an applicant for postconviction relief represented by counsel.

SSB 3016 **Judiciary**

Relating to the admissibility of evidence in a prosecution for physical abuse or a sexual offense upon or against a child, person with an intellectual disability, person with a cognitive impairment, or person with a developmental disability.

SSB 3017 **Judiciary**

Relating to post-arrest release after an initial appearance for persons taken into custody or arrested for certain sexual abuse offenses and no-contact orders.

SSB 3018 **Judiciary**

Relating to the discovery of evidence in criminal cases involving victims of sexual abuse.

SSB 3019 **Judiciary**

Relating to traffic violations involving the approach of certain stationary vehicles, including by providing for reporting of violations, requiring investigations, and providing for enforcement against vehicle owners.

SSB 3020 **Judiciary**

Relating to the apportionment of district associate judges.

SSB 3021 **Judiciary**

Relating to the appointment of counsel for indigent persons by the court in certain cases.

SSB 3022 **Judiciary**

Relating to video and telephonic hearings in criminal proceedings.

SSB 3023 **Judiciary**

Relating to the salary of the state court administrator.

SSB 3024 **Judiciary**

Relating to the Iowa drug policy coordinator and the Iowa drug policy advisory council.

SUBCOMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS**Senate File 89**

(Reassigned)

EDUCATION: Carlin, Chair; Johnson and Trone Garriott

Senate File 107

(Reassigned)

STATE GOVERNMENT: Dawson, Chair; Bisignano and Schultz

Senate File 128

(Reassigned)

EDUCATION: Carlin, Chair; Celsi and Zaun

Senate File 168

(Reassigned)

EDUCATION: Cournoyer, Chair; Giddens and Johnson

Senate File 218

(Reassigned)

STATE GOVERNMENT: Brown, Chair; Bisignano and Johnson

Senate File 255

(Reassigned)

VETERANS AFFAIRS: Lofgren, Chair; Ragan and Reichman

Senate File 310

(Reassigned)

EDUCATION: Carlin, Chair; Giddens and Goodwin

Senate File 339

JUDICIARY: Garrett, Chair; Kinney and Schultz

[Senate File 405](#)
(Reassigned)

STATE GOVERNMENT: Goodwin, Chair; Celsi and R. Smith

[Senate File 545](#)

EDUCATION: Cournoyer, Chair; Quirmbach and Sweeney

[Senate File 2014](#)

JUDICIARY: Garrett, Chair; Boulton and Schultz

[Senate File 2015](#)

STATE GOVERNMENT: Brown, Chair; Guth and Jochum

[House File 803](#)
(Reassigned)

STATE GOVERNMENT: Cournoyer, Chair; Bisignano and R. Smith

[SSB 1024](#)
(Reassigned)

STATE GOVERNMENT: Koelker, Chair; Bisignano and Cournoyer

[SSB 1116](#)
(Reassigned)

STATE GOVERNMENT: Cournoyer, Chair; Boulton and Guth

[SSB 1211](#)
(Reassigned)

STATE GOVERNMENT: R. Smith, Chair; Celsi and Cournoyer

[SSB 3001](#)

TRANSPORTATION: Brown, Chair; Dickey and J. Smith

[SSB 3002](#)

EDUCATION: Cournoyer, Chair; J. Smith and J. Taylor

[SSB 3003](#)

EDUCATION: Cournoyer, Chair; Quirmbach and Sweeney

[SSB 3004](#)

EDUCATION: Kraayenbrink, Chair; Celsi and Johnson

[SSB 3005](#)

EDUCATION: Sinclair, Chair; Rozenboom and Trone Garriott

[SSB 3006](#)

STATE GOVERNMENT: Reichman, Chair; Cournoyer and Jochum

[SSB 3007](#)

STATE GOVERNMENT: Cournoyer, Chair; Celsi and Reichman

[SSB 3008](#)

STATE GOVERNMENT: Koelker, Chair; Bisignano and Cournoyer

[SSB 3009](#)

STATE GOVERNMENT: Johnson, Chair; Giddens and Goodwin

[SSB 3010](#)

JUDICIARY: Schultz, Chair; Bolkcom and Zaun

[SSB 3011](#)

JUDICIARY: Dawson, Chair; Kinney and Zaun

[SSB 3012](#)

JUDICIARY: Zaun, Chair; Bisignano and Garrett

[SSB 3013](#)

JUDICIARY: Garrett, Chair; Petersen and Shipley

[SSB 3014](#)

JUDICIARY: Garrett, Chair; Boulton and Johnson

[SSB 3015](#)

JUDICIARY: J. Taylor, Chair; Boulton and Reichman

[SSB 3016](#)

JUDICIARY: Shipley, Chair; Garrett and Kinney

[SSB 3017](#)

JUDICIARY: Garrett, Chair; Bolkcom and Schultz

[SSB 3018](#)

JUDICIARY: Shipley, Chair; Garrett and Kinney

[SSB 3019](#)

JUDICIARY: Reichman, Chair; Bisignano and J. Taylor

[SSB 3020](#)

JUDICIARY: Garrett, Chair; Boulton and Schultz

[SSB 3021](#)

JUDICIARY: Schultz, Chair; Bolkcom and Garrett

[SSB 3022](#)

JUDICIARY: Garrett, Chair; Boulton and Schultz

[SSB 3023](#)

JUDICIARY: J. Taylor, Chair; Bisignano and Rowley

[SSB 3024](#)

JUDICIARY: Shipley, Chair; Bolkcom and J. Taylor